over to the national committee to be used in national campaign work.

The commission will hear suggestions for judges from both sides in the local controversy, and will carefully consider all names presented. The commission, however, does not intend to stand for any attempt at calculation, and the four members so express.

detation, and the four members so expressed themselves at the meeting yesterday. Republican Mass Meeting.

A republican mass meeting has been called for next Friday evening by the Roosevelt Club of the seventeenth legislative district, to be held in Samaritan Hall, 1st street southwest, between D street and Virginia avenue. Campaign issues will be discussed and a local republican ticket suggested The call is signed by C. P. Irby, president; Philip Jones, secretary, and John Anderson, chairman. The speakers of the evening will include John W. Patterson, S. P. Prisby and Arnold W. Scott.

### Norris Supporters Hold Meeting.

The Norris democratic central committee of the District met last night in Costello's Hall and passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the action of the McGraw subcommittee of the democratic national committee, in declaring James L. Norris national committeeman from the D.strict of olumbia, and in defining certain rules and regulations to govern the democratic pri-mary elections committee. The resolution

"Resolved, That the democratic central committee of the District of Columbia does hereby indorse the action of the subcommittee of the democratic national com-mittee in deciding the claim and right of Mr. James L. Norris as the member of the democratic national committee for the District of Columbia, and in promulgating certain rules and regulations to govern the next democratic primaries in the Dis-trict of Columbia, and the democratic central committee of the District of Columbia does hereby extend a vote of thanks to Mr. John T. McGraw of West Virginia; Mr. John T. McGraw of West Virginia; Mr. William B. Gourley of New Jersey; Mr. Norman E. Mack of New York, and Mr. James M. Guffey of Pennsylvania, members of said committee, for their action

#### District Vacancies Filled.

Mr. John A. Clark, chairman of the central committee, presided last evening, with Mr. J. F. Kelley as secretary. Mr. Kelley and Mr. Michael B. Scanlon were appointed a committee of two to represent the Norris democratic central committee before the newly appointed primary elections com-mission, of which Mr. Edwin Setton 18 chairman. Another meeting of the com-mittee will be held next Monday evening. The death of Dr. Henry Darling of the second district and Mr. Edward Lynch of the twentieth district were announced, as also the death of Col. William Dicksor of the advisory committee, all having died since the last meeting of the committee, and resolutions of sympathy were passed. Mr. William McK. Clayton was elected to fill the vacancy in the second district, and Mr. Dunn P. Callahan acted as proxy for the twentieth district, the filling of the vacancy in this district being postponed until the

### PAPER TRUST'S POWERS

### HEARING BY THE HOUSE JUDI-CIARY COMMITTEE.

Price of the Product Raised \$14 a Ton in the Past Four Years-

Remedies Suggested.

The resolution of Representative Lilley instructing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the high price and scarcity of news print paper and the causes which have produced these conditions, was the subject of discussion today before the

House committee on judiciary. practically the same ground in statements that the International Paper Company and the General Paper Company had divided the United States between them in the conthe United States between them in the control of news print paper. The International, it was claimed, controlled all that section east of the Indiana line and the General company the territory west of that line. This combination, it was testified to, had raised the price of news paper during the last four years \$14 a ton, and during the past year as much as \$5 a ton; it was selling paper in London, counting the freight and surance, at 30 per cent less than it did in

Mr. Seitz declared that when the paper trust was formed it took over nearly all of the independent mills at prices not warranted by the condition of the property.

It had \$55,000,000 invested in plants not worth over \$25,000,000 and was charging prices for paper to pay dividends on the

#### Dictation of the Trust. Mr. Norris stated that the trust even dic-

tated in one instance the size of the paper a newspaper should use, thereby prescribing the kind of press that should be oper-The reduction of the tariff on wood pulp

and paper was suggested by Representative Dearmond as a remedy.

Mr. Seitz answered that although himself

a democrat, he had understood that the tariff was not to be disturbed at present, and he believed there was enough evidence of the illegality of the combination to proceed against it under the Sherman anti-

Chairman Jenkins asked if any request or such proceeding had been made of the Attorney General, or for an investigation by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The answer was in the negative. It was believed that the proper way to proceed was by resolution directing an investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor, the result of which might be used by the Attorney General in proceedings under the law.

### Removal of Wood Pulp Tariff.

Mr. Morris took the view that the removal of the tariff from wood pulp, amounting to \$1.67 a ton, would enable the construction of independent mills within six months which could compete with the

Mr. Seitz described the condition of the newspaper publisher as one of peculiar hardship. It was impossible under existing conditions either to raise the price of the paper to the subscriber or the price of advertising. In New York, he said, the publisher was being squeezed by the paper trust on one side, by the labor combinations on another and by a recently formed dry goods combination on another. The latter was succeeding in reducing the price of advertising. Many of the great New York dailles, he said, would face an actual delicit in the next year or two unless rethe committee took no action on the reso-

# PORTO RICAN BONDS.

### It is Desired to Have Them Received as

Security for Deposits. A delegation of representative Porto Ricans has arrived in Washington for the purpose of placing a loan of three million dollars. It is not expected that money can be secured in Washington, but the members of the delegation desire to acquaint themselves with the best method of procedure, and especially are they desirous of securing some sort of recognition of their loan by the national government, which would give their bonds a good standing in the market. These delegates have seen Secretary Taft and Secretary Shaw, and expect to confer with Col. Edwards, chief of the insular bu-

They regard the financing of the Philippine loan by the latter officer as a pro-cedure worthy of their adoption and think that they have secured from Secretary Shaw promises that the bonds they propose to issue will be given practically the same privileges as to use as a basis for deposits of public money and exemption from taxa-tion as were conferred upon the Philippine

william F. Willoughby, treasurer of the island, and Regis H. Post, the auditor, are members of the commission, and they had a consultation this morning with Secretary Shaw. An announcement of the nature of the bonds will seen be made by the commission, and hide will be invited.

Calls on Attorney General for Information as to Canal.

MATTER IS REFERRED

POLITICAL SPEECHES MADE IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Prince Urges Independence on the Part of the Legislative Branch of the Government.

The Senate began today's proceedings by passing the following bills: Authorizing a bridge across Dog river in Jackson

county. Miss. Authorizing the selection of 20,000 acres of public lands in the state of Minnesota

#### for forestry purposes. Mr. Morgan's Resolution.

Mr. Morgan called up his resolution directing the Attorney General to inform the Senate whether he has made or is making on behalf of the United States a purchase of rights granted by Colombia to N. B. Wyse for the construction of an isthmian canal, or any interest in the Panama railroad. He used the resolution as the foundation for a speech on the Panama canal situation, declaring that the new Panama Canal Company is only a lessee of the property rights on the isthmus, and said that when we pay to the government of Panama the \$10,000,000 this government will be entitled to deal with the canal company as a tenant.

He criticised in sharp language what he denounced as the surrender of the United States to the new Panama Canal Company, saying that "there is some undisthat company control of all our recent ac tions in connection with the canal enter-prise." He predicted that if there should be delay the new canal company, backed by France, would be responsible for it, and he hinted at the possibility of the company's refusing outright to make a satisfactory sale. He pointed to what he satisfactory sale. He pointed to what he called the delay in making payment to Panama and said that it was in strong contrast with the haste manifested in securing the ratification of the Hay-Bunau Varilla treaty and argued that this delay was due to the demands of the canal com-

After closing his speech Mr. Morgan asked for a vote on his resolution, but Mr. Kittredge moved to refer it to the commitee on interoceanic canals. Mr. Morgan made an appeal for a vote, saying that his only object was to obtain information, and that he desired to expedite work on the

canal.
"I know," he said, "that I am playing a lone hand, but I am not afraid to do so so long as I hold the joker."

#### Resolution Referred. The resolution was referred.

A resolution was passed authorizing the librarian of the Library of Congress to return to the state of Vermont the record of the conventions held in Vermont in 1776 and 1777 for the purpose of organizing a

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House today resumed consideration of he Military Academy appropriation bill. In the course of his advocacy of the provisions of the bill Mr. Prince (Ill.) diverged to make a brief political speech, in which Don C. Seitz of the New York World and he predicted the election of President Roose-York Times, were heard. Both covered tentions that existed in the past between the President, the commanding general of t e army at the Secretary of War, which, he said, were as gentle zephyrs compared

### Sending Bills to Departments.

ne stated that the action "of those sub ordinate officers in the executive department" has brought to the House the trouble it has had in many ways. He protested against the practice of sending bills to heads of departments for their opinion. "We should take suggestions." he insisted. "but not oe determined by any opinion of some subordinate officer as to what shall be done with reference to legislation." There should, he said, be a return to the old prac tice of requiring heads of executive departments to come to the Capitol and state their wants. There was a mutual distrust, he declared, between the executive officers of the government and the legislative officers. He said that the high appropriations asked of Congress are estimated for by subordinates, and that they are made sufficiently high on the theory that Congress will cut high on the theory that Congress will cut them down to the amounts actually in mind when the estimates are prepared. He demanded that the heads of departments be made to understand that if they go beyond what they are entiled to not a dollar shall be given to them, "and hen." he said amid applause, "they will cut their cloth in order to make their clothing fit and not take chances on a deficiency bill."

If the heads of departments will do their own thinking and acting, he said in closing,

own thinking and acting, he said in closing, and let the House do its thinking and acting the result will be to the good of the public service.

Mr. Wade (Iowa) spoke about the trusts

and criticised the Attorney General for beginning only nine suits against them. During his speech Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) de-clared that the beef trust was starving the

### Revives Postal Scandals.

Mr. De Armond (Mo.) criticised the republicans for failing to pass certain measures which he declared the people were demanding. The reason is, he said, they prefer going into the election "without giving the people a sample of their legislation." He reopened the subject of the postal scandals, and declared that the republicans feared that an investigation would uncover addi-tional frauds, and, therefore, were opposed "to taking off the lid." He attacked the tariff policy of the republicans and said that party dare not touch the tariff for fear the evil-doers who are the beneficiaries of the system will withdraw their support and let the republican party fall. Speaking of republican members of the House Mr. De Ar.nond declared that "individually you are men of courage, dash and daring, but as an organization here you are afraid of your organization here you are afraid of your shadow." He asserted the republicans had availed themselves of the rules of the House in their eagerness to escape their duty. The time was, he said, when the republican party was great, because it dared go before the people for having done things. Now, however, it does not do anything except make appropriations.

Reverting to the Post Office frands he said, addressing himself to the republican side, that "if you go into an investigation it will be because your political cowardice manifested itself in some other way." He obtained democratic applause when he asked the republicans what they had done experpetuate abuses and create ap-

Referring to the President, he spoke of the situation at the White House as "ex-ecutive chaos" and inquired what the President had done to commend himself to

the people.

He closed by declaring for the purifica-tion of politics and said that men who seek emoluments of office to betray the people must be hunted across party lines and driven to their homes in the penitentiary.

### TEST CASE TO BE MADE.

District Attorney to Take Up Matter of Betting at Benning.

Morgan H. Beach, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, this afternoon of Justice to take action at once in the matter of the betting at the Benning race track. It is understood only one arrest will be made, and that one for a test case.

Daughter of the Governor Sponsor for the New Ship-Luncheon Follows Ceremonies-Accident.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 5.-With and "Dixie" and 30,000 people cheering he God speed, the battle ship Virginia left the ways at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company today, taking to the water with the grace of a swan.

The launching was the prettiest ever seen here, being without a hitch.
Miss Mathilda Gay Montague, daughter of Governor Montague was sponsor for the new battle skip. On the launching stand new battle ship. On the launching stand were the governor and his staff, Assistant Secretary Darling and the officials of the Navy Department and ship building company, the Virginia delegation in Congress and other distinguished guests.

A luncheon followed the ceremonies.

Just after the launching John Calhoun of

Richmond, Va., an aged man who was among the spectators fell into the drydock, which holds the cruiser Charleston. He was instantly killed by the fall.

Sixth Ship Launched Named Virginia. The battle ship Virginia is the sixth na-ral vessel to bear this name. Of the pre-

vious five, two were confederate warships and three federal.

The first Virginia was built in Maryland in the year 1776. She was run aground in Chesapeake bay by a British vessel and captured, the only persons in her crew who were saved being the captain and ten men. The second Virginia was a sloop of war built at Norfolk in 1798. She was told in 1801, having remained in the navy less than

three years.

The third Virginia was just being completed at the Boston navy yard when the civil war broke out. Feeling was so great that the vessel's name had to be changed from Virginia to Vermont, and she is still

The fourth Virginia was the famous iron-clad popularly known as the Merrimac, which founght the Ericsson monitor in Hampton Roads during the civil war. The fifth Virginia was a confederate man-of-war built at the confederate navy yard in Richmond during the war and later burned by the confederates to prevent her capture by the federals. The sixth Virginia is the ship modeled to be the most powerful in the navy and just launched at Newport

### A GREAT SIGHT. Greatest Throng That Ever Gathered

for a Similar Event. necial Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 5 .- In the presence of the greatest throng of peoole that ever witnessed an event of the kind within the border of the old dominion, the first-class battle ship Virginia offspring and defender of the mother of states, was successfully consigned to the waters of the mighty deep this afternoon

It was a great sight that those countless thousands of patriotic sons and daughters of the old dominion beheld when the stately mass of steel and iron named after their dearly beloved state broke loose from the anchorage on the ways and plunged joyfully into the beautiful and historic waters

of the old James river.

The spontaneous demonstration of glad acclaim which arose from the multitude when the ship first began to move and later re-echoed when it was seen that it was at last safely affoat, has never been equaled at this ship yard, and it will probably be many years, if ever, before it is

The great crowd was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the occasion. Its patriotism was warmed by the beautiful spring weather, the bright sunlight, the

### PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS. George E. Anderson to Be Consul at

Hangchow. The President sent the following nomina ions to the Senate today: George E. Anderson of Illinois, to be con

sul at Hangchow, China. Homer P. Ritter of Ohio, to be a membe of the Mississippi river commission. Capt. Frank S. Harlow, to be major in the

Artillery Corps. First Lieuts. Arthur F. Cassels and Harry P. Wilbur, to be captains, Second Lieuts. Frederick B. Hennessy and

Fred L. Perry, to be first lieutenants. To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps-Arthur Stokes of New Jersey, J. H. White of Massachusetts, Reginald R. Hogan of Missouri, Frederick A. Barker of Massachusetts, Edward B. Cole of Massachusetts. Jno. Newton, jr., of Georgia, Emile P. Moses of South Carolina, William L. Burchfield of Pennsylvania, John H Thompson of North Carolina, William T. Hoadley of Maine, Alexander M. Watson of the District of Columbia, Harold F. Wirgman of Pennsylvania, Edward P. Larned

### PANAMA CANAL BONDS.

#### Proposed to Allow Their Use as a Basis of Circulation. The Senate committee on finance today

authorized Senator Aldrich to report an amendment to the bill for the government of the Panama canal zone giving to the canal construction bonds all the rights and privileges of the outstanding 2 per cent government bonds. The effect is to allow national banks to use the bonds as a basis for circulation.

### CHICAGO VOTES TODAY.

#### Most Interesting Election in Years-Elects Half of Council.

CHICAGO, April 5.-The municipal elec tion in Chicago today was the most interesting in many years, involving not only the selection of thirty-five aldermen-onehalf of the city council-but the question or municipal ownership of street railways.

There were a multitude of candidates in the thirty-five wards and the contests have been lively for weeks, as the aldermen elected, with the hold-overs, will have to act on the necessary ordinances in case the city acquires the street car lines. The advocates of municipal ownership made & hard preliminary fight and the interest aroused brought to the polls an unusual number of voters for a city election.

What is known as the "Muelier law," passed by the state legislature, was submitted to the voters. The enactment authorizes cities in Illinois to construct, own, operate and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor. The voters today also ballotted on the questions;

today also ballotted on the questions:
Shall the council, upon the adoption of
the Mueller law, proceed to acquire ownership of the street railways under the powers conferred by the Mueller law, and shall
the council, instead of granting franchises,
license the street railway companies untu
municipal ownership can be secured, and
compel them to give a satisfactory service?

In addition to choosing the aldermen and In addition to choosing the aldermen and voting on municipal ownership of street railways the voters ballotted to decide whether the members of the city board of education, now appointed by a mayor, are to be elected by the people, also whether south side property shall be taxed one-half a mill for the support of the Field Columbian Museum, and whether the John Crerar library building, to cost \$1,000,000, shall be located on the lake front.

### Bill in Burton Case Not Filed.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.-When the United States district court convened today it was expected that the bill of exceptions to be filed by the counsel for United States Sena tor J. R. Burton of Kansas, in the pro

Lower Court Sustained in Typer and Barrett Cases.

# ORDER AFFIRMED

OPINION OF COURT OF APPEALS HANDED DOWN.

Decisions in Other Cases of Local Interest Carried to the Higher

(1) 10 many The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today handed down an opinion written by Mr. Justice Shepard, affirming the order of Justice Pritchard, in Criminal Court, No. 1, in the two cases of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, appellants, against the United States of America. In each of the cases a special appeal was allowed from an introductory order of Justice Pritchard overruling the defendant's

section 5440 of the Revised Statutes. The recitals of the indictments are identi-The rectals of the indictments are identical, save in respect of the particular offense which is made their predicate. In one of them the conclusion is that the defendants "unlawfully did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to defraud the United States;" while in the other true bill it is, "to commit an offense against the United States, that is to say, the of-fense of misconduct on the part of him, the fense of misconduct on the part of him, the said James N. Tyner, in his said office of assistant attorney general for the said Post Office Department, to be done and commit-ted by him, the said James N. Tyner, as

In the course of the opinion the Court of Appeals makes the following comment:

"The Post Office Department is charged with the performance of a great public service, in which the people of every state, territory and the District are vitally interested.

"The complete enjoyment of the benefits and advantages of this public service, as well as the prevention of evils that utilize the mails for their dissemination, depend upon the integrity and efficiency of the ad-ministration of the affairs of the Post Office Department, particularly at its head in the city of Washington.

"Any willful or corrupt misconduct on the part of an official of the department

that operates to impair this administration works a wrong to the United States and does them some substantial injury. The injury may be pecuniary—that is to say, one whereby public money or property may have been taken, destroyed or expended; but it may also be one the general damage resulting from which may be most serious and far reaching, and yet not of a specific character susceptible of certain ascertainment and pecuniary compensation.

"Of this latter kind is the injury em-braced in the charges of this indictment, and we are of the opinion that it is within the comprehension of the statute which makes pusishable a conspiracy not only to defraud the United States, but to defraud Other opinions handed down today by the Court of Appeals follow:

George H. Demonet, appellant, against Margaret Burkart, with the exception of so much of the decree appealed from as relates to alimony and costs of suit, decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to vacate the decree and to enter andecree allowing alimony to the complainant, as prayed, and dismissing her partition as to the matter of allowance

for the support of the child.

The appeal was from a decree of the Dis-The appeal was from a decree of the District Supreme Court overruling exceptions to confirming a report of the auditor and requiring the appellant to pay to the appelled the amount therein found due and payable to her as allmony, and on account of her expenditures for the support of their infant daughter, including costs of suit. The decree was written by Justice Anderson of the District Supreme Court, who sat as a member of the Court of Appeals dur-ing the hearing of the case. Lulu May Downs and Fred Starek, appel-lants, against N. Carroll Downs; order re-

versed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Supreme Court, with direc-tions to enter a decree dismissing the bill of complaint. Opinion by Mr. Justice Mor-ris. N. Carroll Downs, a native of Maryland, and for many years a voter in that state, but claiming also to be a resident of the District of Columbia, filed suit for divorce against his wife September 25, 1902. The defendants each filed pleas to the effect that Mr. Downs at the time of the institution of the suit was not a resident of the District of Columbia, but of the state of Maryland. The Court of Appeals holds that there was error in the order appealed from which overruled the pleas interposed by the defendants, and that those pleas should have been sustained, and the bill or petition for divorce dismissed.

### Affirmed With Costs.

Edward White, appellant, against Augusta Patten Glover, Mary E. Patten, Josephine A. Patten, Edith A. Patten, Helen Patten and Aurelius R. Shands, decree affirmed, with costs, opinion by Mr. Justice Shepard. The appellant began the suit to obtain a decree annulling two conveyances of land alleged to have been made by Augusta Patten Glover to her codefendants with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the grantor.

A decree was passed dismissing the bill, and the appeal therefrom included all of the

concerned no reversal was urged.

The District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, against Frederick de B. Weston: judgment reversed with costs; opinion i Mr. Justice Shepard. The case reached the Court of Appeals on writ of error to the Police Court to review its judgment quashing an information against Weston for stor-ing gasoline without first having obtained a

that the Police Court erred in quashing the Frederick de B. Weston, plaintiff in Frederick de B. Weston, plantin in error agt, the District of Columbia; judgment reversed with costs; opinion by Mr. Justice Sirepard. Weston having been convicted in the Police Court for storing and keeping gaseline without license, was allowed a writ of error. The Court of Apkeeping gasoline without license, was allowed a writ of error. The Court of Appeals holds that there was nothing in the evidence from which the sale of gasoline could be inferred, nor did it show that the same lwas stored upon the premises within the meaning of the regulation.

Eclipse Bicycle Company, appellant, agt. Willard M. Farrow, decree affirmed after being modified to show that the complainant do recover from the defendant \$17,105.20 with interest; opinion by Mr. Justice

Morrism and William Hepburn Russell and William Beverly, Winslow, appellants, agt. the Washington Savings Bank; judgment reversed because there was error in the direction of a verdict for the defendant; opinion by Mr. Justice Morris.

ola Decree Reversed. Mart's E. Hooper, appellant, against Alexander T. Smart and others, an appeal from a decree dismissing a bill in equity filed

under the statute to establish title by ad-

verse possession; decree reversed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Morris. Herman Schrott and Charles Schrott, ap-Herman Schrott and Charles Schrott, appellants, agt. Herman Schoenfeld, judgment affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Morris. Jason C. Lutterhand, appellant, against Hans Hausen, a patent appeal; decision affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Morris. Charles E. Dawson and Julia Dawson, appellants, against Thomas E. Waggaman, collector of the estate of Bridget Gleason; an appeal in an action of replevin; judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Morris.

In the matter of the application of Har-mon F. Davenport, a patent appeal, de-cision affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Mor-In the matter of the application of G. Seabury, a patent appeal, decision at ed; opinion by Mr. Justica Morris.

Justice Anderson, in Equity Court No. 1, today signed a decree granting Alice E. Kidwell a divorce from George O. Kidwell

REPORT OF COMMISSION AS TO SUSPENSION OF LAW.

Three Individual Appointments by Mc-Kinley and Sixty by Presi-

dent Roosevelt.

In response to a resolution adopted by

the House several days ago the United States civil service commission today transmitted to Speaker Cannon an in teresting statement, giving in detail the number of times that amendments, special rules and executive orders have resulted in the suspensin of the civil service law. The statement also includes as far as possible the number and names of persons appoint ed under these suspensions. The period covered by the report is from March 4, 1885 to March 30, 1904. The statement deals first with the suspensions affecting classes of positions. Under this head is included all the temporary employes engaged in the government departments during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippines.

### Mr. McKinley's Suspensions.

The most interesting feature of the re port is the second part, which deals with demurrer to the indictment which charges the suspensions made so as to permit inthem with the crime of conspiracy, under dividual appointments. The first of these suspensions made during the period of the report was by President McKinley, in the case of James N. Tyner, who was appointed to the position of assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department April 24, 1897. Harrison J. Barrett was appointed law clerk in the same department under General Tyner by a suspension of the law dated May 24, 1897. The only in-dividual suspension authorized by Mr. Mc-Kinley was in the case of Gifford Pinchot, appointed chief of the division of forestry in the Department of Agriculture. While there were but three cases of indi-

vidual suspensions under the administration of President McKinley there have been sixty such cases under President Roosevelt. In detail the suspensions authorized by Mr. Roosevelt were as follows: Thirty-three appointments allowed without examination. in this head the positions covered by the orders range from a position in the Indian service to a coachman in the Navy Depart-ment, and include a White House steward. assistant commissioner of immigration at New York, a private secretary in the government printing office and a number of special agents, messengers and clerks.

Authorizations by President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt authorized the appointment of a law clerk to a competitive position with a non-competitive examination. Other authorizations by him to follow: Eleven reinstatements allowed without regard to the year limit fixed by the rules; one certification authorized without regard to the conditions of the apportionment; one reissuance of certificate authorized; one certification allowed without regard to the position of the name on eligible register; four transfers allowed from unclassified or excepted positions to classified positions; one transfer allowed from temtransfers allowed with regard to rule requiring six months' prior service; one trans-fer allowed with regard to the rule requiring the same line of work; three temporary appointments extended without regard the limitations of the rule; one acceptance of application for examination allowed not-withstanding age limit fixed by the rule.

In a letter accompanying the statement Civil Service Commissioners Black and Greene say: "If a statement of the reasons for and the circumstances leading up to the promulgation of the rules is desired, the commission will be pleased to furnish it. It is not understood that the resolution includes within its scope appointments to positions which though classified are excepted from the regular ments sified are excepted from the requirements stated, however, that the number of posi-tions filled without examination is much smaller now than formerly, 294 positions having been transferred from the excepted to the competitive class by a revision of the rules April 15, 1903."

## BENNING EVENTS TOMORROW. Six Entries to Interest the Race Pa-

trons Wednesday. The following is the list of racing events at the Benning race track tomorrow: First race, three years and up, five and one-half furlongs-The Bowery, 104; Typhonic, 116; Illyria, 116; Arachue, 112; Maru, 114; Peter Paul, 106; Fustian, 116. Second race, two-year-olds, four and onehalf furlongs-Dulcibella, 104; Allen Avon. 104; Delaval, 107; Melrose, 107; Lalite, 104. Third race, selling, four-year-olds and up. seven furlongs-Tugai Bey, 98; Gold Beil, 106; Early Eve, 103; Unterock, 100; Paul Clifford, 102; Belle of Milford, 104; Torchlight, 99; Annie Grace, 88; Pretorius, 105.
Fourth race; selling; steeplechase; about two miles—Philma Paxton, 151; Lepida, 151; Boney Boy, 160; Gum Honey, 153; Ma-nillan, 153; Duke of Grassland, 153; Heir Apparent, 139. Apparent, 139.

Fifth race; selling; two-year-olds; four and one-half furlongs—Little Woods, 107; Arrowflight, 99; Auction, 99; Fergus, 99; Metallic, 99; All Scarlet, 102; First Born, 102; Pygmallon, 94; Al Casey, 94.

Sixth race; maidens and winners; one race; one mile—General Steward, 90; East Kelston, 113; Mohican, 93; City Bank, 116; Latheron, 93; Caqueta, 93; Red Light, 88; Belle of the Ring, 111; Queen Elizabeth, 107; Mountain Breeze, 88; W. B. Fasig, 93; Eclectic 60 Weather clear; track good.

### ANTI-JEW RIOTS. Usual Excuses Offered for the Massacre

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 5.-A cablegram from Berlin says: Prominent Jews of this city have received telegrams stating that anti-Semite riots have occurred at Lompalanka, in Bulgaria. A mob stormed the ghetto and massacred six and wounded nineteen Jews. Many Hebrew houses at Saul also have been plundered.

The mobs gave as their excuse the usual rumor that ritualistic murders had been committed for passover sacrifices.

### Grand Jury Indictments. The grand jury has reported indictments

as follows: Samuel V. Young, false pretenses; Robt. Boardley, alias Robert Bradley, violation of the act of June 27, 1890; Williams Welch, violation of the act of June 18, 1888; Chas. R. Erdman, violation of section 4746, Revised Statutes of the United States; John F. Carnell, violation of postal law; Wm. Buckner and Elijah Buckner, two indictments; Ada Cross, housebreaking; Lemard Griebel, Arthur G. Horner, Patrick J. Fingles, William Danster, William Simpson and William C. Jones, embezzlement; Allie Jackson and John Fields, assault with a dangerous weapon; Richard H. Dunbar and Isaac Cabel, false pretenses; French G. Miller, Floyd T. Holland, William E. Shaver, John W. Taylor, William H. Flaherty and William F. Nevitt, em-

A charge of violating the policy law against Samuel Johnson has been ignored by the grand jury.

Canal Commission Arrives at Colon. COLON, April 5.-The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Allianca has arrived here with the United States Panama canal con mission on board. The commis have established themselves in the DeLesps quarters.

The arrival of the commission much enthusiasm at the canal corneadquarters here. To Admit Boad to the District.

Representative Pearre of Maryland today reintroduced in the House his bill to amend the charter of the Washington and Western Maryland railroad so as to permit an ex-tension of the line into the District of Co-lumbia. The bill introduced today is an exact counterpart of the one introduced in the Scouter by Senstor Gorman.

# THE CIVIL SERVICE FINANCE AND TRADE

Market Recovers From Harriman Suit Scare.

## STOCKS ADVANCE

RAINS IN SOUTHWEST USED AS A BULL ARGUMENT ON CROP ROADS.

United States Steel Crosses 59 - Tennessee Coal and Colorado Fuel Make Good Gains.

NEW YORK, April 5.-The opening stock market today was dull and the tone was hesitating? There were running sales of 6,500 shares of Union Pacific at 88% and 88%, compared with 89 last night, and this Gas ran off 14. There was a rise of % in Tennesseec Coal. Otherwise the changes were small and mixed Buying orders for some of the representa-

tive stocks created a better market sentiment, and prices were lifted quite substantially in a number of cases. Union Pacific was lifted a point above its low figure of the start and Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific. St. Paul, Rock Island. Wabash preferred, Consolidated Gas, Tennessee Coal and Realty preferred as much over yesterday's closing. American Express jumped 4, Chicago Great Western preferred "A" 2 and Allis-Chalmers preferred 3. The mar-ket reacted slightly following pressure against United States Steel preferred, but steadied on a large accumulation of South-ern Pacific. The undertone of the market was feverish. The report of rains in the southwest start-

The report of rains in the southwest started a movement in Atchison which carried it up 1%. Missourl Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio stocks rose I to 1%, and United States Steel preferred got above 59. Union Pacific hung back and the general market was sluggish: Westinghouse Electric gained 2% and Tennessee Coal 1%, while Republic Steel preferred and North American lost a point. Bonds were firm at noon. Trading interest was attracted to the local tractions by the simultaneous execulocal tractions by the simultaneous execulocal tractions by the simultaneous execu-tion of buying orders in these stocks. The room element began bidding up prices of the group and Metropolitan Street Railway responded with a rise of 2%: Brooklyn Transit, 1½, and Manhattan and Metropoli-tan Securities, 1. Railroad stocks mean-while, though partly neglected, held well. Atchison preferred, Kansas and Texas pre-ferred, Amalgamated and Colorado Fuel rose from 1 to 14. Lackawanna lost 2. from 1 to 14. Lackawanna lost 2. rose from 1 to 14. Lackawanna lost 2.

Amalgamated was pushed up to 50% and
Anaconda gained 2½. United States Steel
preferred, which was under rather continuous pressure earlier, suddenly moved up
1% over yesterday's close, and Sugar, St.
Louis Southwestern preferred and Norfolk ouis, Southwestern preferred and Norfolk and Western gained about a point. Col-orado Fuel increased its rise to 2 points. and Realty preferred touched 54\(\frac{1}{4}\), a gain of 3\(\frac{1}{4}\). Realizing went on in the railroads and tractions under cover of this strength, Union Pacific and Metropolitan Street Railway falling back a point and some others large fractions. Snuff improved five points on one transact.on.

# New York Stock Market.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

Amalgarated Copper. American Loco., pfl.... American Loco., pfl.... Am. Car & Foundry...... Am. Car & Foundry., pfl American Ice. 12672 67 7174 9112 7994 90 4334 115 American Suzar. Anaconda.
Atch., Top. & S. Fe........
Atch., Top. & S. Fe. p. 1.
Baltimore & Ohio.
Baltimore & Ohio. pfd.
Brooklyn Rapid Tran. 717/4 911/2 791/2 90 439/4 115 329/4 38 1151/4 17% 145% 30% 199% 152% General Electris...... Illinois Central.

Kansas City Southern.
Louisville & Nashville.

1087/8 Manhattan Elevated. 1421/ Mo., Kan. & fex., co.n., Mo., Kan. & Tex., pf1. 

44% 44%

44% 44%

New York Central.
N. Y., Ont. & Western.
Noriolk & Western. Pennsylvania R. R. People's Gas of Chicaga Pressed Steel Car...... Reading...... pfd.... 

St. Louis & F., 2d pfl.
St. Louis South western
at Louis S. W., pfd.
Southern Pacific.
Southern Railway, pfl.
Tennessee Coal & Iron.
Texas Pacific.
Union Pacific.
Union Pacific. United States Leatasc. U S. Leather, pfq....... United States Rubber... United States Steel..... U. a. Steel 2d 5's...

Wabash, pfd

Wheeting & L. E.

Wisconsin Central.
Chi. Ter. & T. Trust, pfd †Ex-div., 114%.

GOVERNMENT BONDS 3 per cents, registered, 1908.
3 per cents, coupons, 1908.
3 per cents, small, 1908.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, coupons, 1907.
5 per cents, coupons, 1925.
5 per cents, coupons, 1925.
6 per cents, coupons, 1925.
7 per cents, coupons, 1925.
8 per cents, registered.
9 per cents, coupons.

#### Baltimore Markets Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.-FLOUR-Dull, BALTIMORE, Md., April 5.—FLOUR—Dull, unchanged; receipts, 6,583 barreis.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; spot contract, 102a 102½; spot 2, red western, 103a103½; April, 102 asked; May. 101a101½; July, 91 asked; steamer No. 2 red, 100a100½; receipts, 206 bushels; southern by sample, 93a103; southern on grade, 93a103; southern on grade, 93a103.

CORN—Dull and easy; spot, 51½a51½; April, 51½a51½; May. 52a52½; steamer mixed, 46½a46%; receipts, 32,662 bushels; southern white corn, 40a51½; southern yellow corn, 40a51½; southern yellow corn, 40a51½; no. 2 mixed, 46a46½; receipts, 18,164 bushels.

RYE—Firm; uptown, No. 2, 82a83; No. western, 84a85.

ern. 84a85.

HAY—Active, unchanged.
GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet, unchanged.
BUTTER—Firm; fancy imitation. 18a19; fancy creamery, 26; fancy ladle, 17a18; store packed, 12a13. 2a13. EGGS—Firm, 18.. CHEESE—Firm; large, 11½a12; medium, 12½s 12¾; small, 13a13¼. SUGAR—Firm; coarse granulated, 4.80; fine, 4.80

New York Cotton Market NEW YORK, April 5 .- Cotton:

LOCAL FINANCIAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the stock exchange to day the bid for the bonds of the Washing tor. Railway Company advanced from 74 to 74%, and a \$1,000 bond was sold at that figure. The bid then receded to 74, but there was none for sale at that price and none offered at less than 74%.

There was but little interest manifested

twenty shares each of Capital Traction brought 119% and 119%. At the close the bid was 119, and the asking price was 1194. In the case of Washington Railway

preferred there was no trading, the bid price being 43 and the asking price 44%. There has been speculation as to the effect on the securities of the two street railroad systems of the enactment by Congress of the bill reported by the Senate District committee to give the Old Dominion company the right to build a cross-town line. Thus far it is believed that sufficient progress has not been made to have an effect on the market either one way or the other, although it is supposed that the trading in them has been somewhat checked pending further developments on Capitol Hill.

Granting that the legislation is to be secured, then the supposed effect varies according to the point of view, as those who favor the new road claim it will benefit the existing systems, while directly the contrary opinion is held by those who are opposed to the new company.

The dealings in gas stock were done after the call, when the bid of 57% was renewed. There was, however, no stock offered either during or after the call at less than 58, and this price was maintained, so that the purchaser of two lots paid 58 for them: 1144 was bid for gas certificates, but there

vas none for sale at that figure. There was no trading in either class of the Graphophone stocks. For the common 4 was bid, and the asking price was 6, while

Mr. Stilson Hutchins has so far improved that plans are made to have him go to At lantic City in the near future.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Corcoran Fire Insurance Company held yes-terday the following were re-elected directors for the term of one year: Charles A James. William E. Edmonston, Edward F Droop, Albert T. Coumbe, Frank J. Lewis Albert F. Marsh, James W. Orme, Edward F. Kaiser and John Joy Edson. Later the directors held a meeting and re-elected the following officers: Charles A. James, president; William E. Edmonston, vice president, and Louis R. Peak, secretary.

#### National bank notes received today for edemption, \$463.632. Government receipts:

Today's Government Receipts.

from internal revenue, \$411.970; customs \$939.024; miscellaneous, \$87,366. Expendi tures, \$1,620,000. Available cash balance, \$223,898,479.31.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales.—Regular call, 12 o'clock noon—Washirgtor Street Rwy. 4s, \$1,000 at 74½.

Capital Traction, 20 at 119½, 20 at 119¼.

\*Union Trust and Storage, 6 at 105¼.

Washington Gas, 1 at 58, 4 at 58,

After call—Washington Gas, 15 at 58,

Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 177½.

Washington Gas, 25 at 58, 25 at 58,

Washington Gas cert., 40 at 114.

Washington Loan and Trust, 1 at 210. RAILROAD BONDS.

Washington Rwy, and Elec. MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. MISCELLANEOUS BONI
Washington Gas 6s, series B.
Washington Gas 6s, series B.
Washington Gas cert.
U. S. Elec. Lt. deb. imp. 6s.
U. S. Elec. Lt. cert. Ind. 6s.
Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. 5s.
Washington Market Co. 1st 6s.
Masonic Hall Association 5s C. SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST
National Safe Deposit and Trust.
Washington Loan and Trust.
American Security and Trust.
Washington Safe Deposit
Union Trust and Storage
Washington Savings Bank
Home Savings Bank RAILKOAD STOCKS. Capital Traction NATIONAL BANK STOCKS

115%

455

150

31

1214

Second
Citizens'
Columbia
Capital
Traders'
Lincoln INSURANCE STOCKS.

National Union ....

TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. TELEPHONE AND GRAPHOPHONE STOCKS GAS STOCKS. Weshington Gha TYPE MACHINE STOCKS

Maury Dove ealty Appr isal Agency.....\* \*Ez-div. NAT'L GUARD REORGANIZATION.

Bill Introduced in Congress for That

A bill for the purpose of reorganizing the National Guard of the District of Columbia was introduced in Congress today. This bill is offered as an amendment to the ex-isting National Guard law which was en-acted by Congress March 1, 1889. Under the proposed legislation the District bri-gade will conform in every particular to the organization now in effect in the regular

There will be one brigadier general who is also the brigadier general commanding the District militia, who will have a staff which will consist of one assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one surgeon with the rank of lieutenant colonel and an inspector, judge advocate, quartermaster, commissary, ordnance officer and engineer, each with the rank of major. This cuts out the inspector general of rifle practice of the present organization. But two aids-de-camp are allowed under the new bill. The bill also provides that the officer of the regular army assigned to duty as the adjutant general of the District militia shall have the pay and allowances of a lieutenant colonel on the active list of the army. which will consist of one assistant adjutant

tive list of the army.

The National Guard is to consist, accord-

ing to the new bill, of not more than thirtytwo companies of infantry, four companies two companies of infantry, four companies of coast artillery, one troop of cavalry, one battery of field artillery, one signal corps, one hospital corps and three bands. The organization of the infantry regiment is to be changed so that the staff of the colonel commanding will consist of one adjutant, one commissary, one quartermaster, all with the rank of captain. The regimental medical officers are to be one surgeon with the rank of major, two assistant surgeons with the rank of captain, and one assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant. The battalion organization will include one major, one adjutant with the rank of first beutenant and one quartermaster and com-One of the most radical changes in the present law is in the sections relating to military courts, &c., in which the courts are given power to compel attendance of witnesses and to punish for contempt in the same manner as the criminal courts of the District, and that the sentences of the military courts, whether fine or im-prisonment, shall be executed by the United States marshal of the District in United States marshal of the District in the same manner as are the sentences of the criminal courts of the District. Every effort is to be made by Gen. Harries, the commanding officer of the District brigade, and the officers associated with him to secure the passage of the bill as soon as possible, so that the reorganization of the national guard can be effected before the organization goes to camp for the summer. The bill has been prepared very carefully by Gen. Harries, Lieut. Col. Brett and Maj. Davidge, the judge advocate general, in the interest of the National Guard, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing its passage through Congress immediately.

Firm at Libau.

FURST BISMARCK SOLD. amer is Purchased by a Russian

HAMBURG, April 5.—The purchaser of the Furst Bismarck is a Russian firm at Libau, Courisms, Russia.